Planting Prospects.

One of the most palpaple evidences of demoralization which the times afford, is to be found in the indifference which men exhibit in regard to meeting their obligations of every kind. The want of confidence which universally prevails in the commercial community, is attributable ten times more to this cause than to the mere been disappointed in their dealings with agriculturists and others, that they who, by advances heretofore, kept the agricultural interests affoat, have, in a great measure, ceased to make advances of any kind, and the consequence is, that we are in danger of being without a crop this year. If are now landed proprietors, will ere long would then be spoiled. The fortieth Congress, and the whole would then be spoiled. The fortieth Congress, cease to be such. They will be compelled instead of a doubtful two-thirds, will have threemoney, and who can develop the lands now going to waste, and thus add to the productive resources of the country. If there carefully observed in these days, it is that which exists between the farmer, or planter, and his factor or commission merchant. In getting advances, he ought not to over- debate for a few days; there is no previous quesestimate his ability to repay, and when I tion to gag in that body, and the President's conhis crop is harvested, every grain of it stitutional privilege of ten days for consideration ought to go to the factor. The bad faith of farmers in this respect has been a very common cause of complaint ever since the that of an educational, preparatory body. But war closed, and honest men, who have the block is hewn, and the finishing touches are tried hard to make a living, have had to reserved for that which shall succeed. The men share the odium and suffer the conse- who have been the leaders of radical thought in quences together with their less conscientious neighbors.

against them, but because, being producers, a failure to keep their engagements necessarily deranges all other business .-The merchant's calculations are based upon | der the State constitutions which will be formed, this expectation from the farmers and to accept and ratify them, and of course under ry governors, whose authority is made to who shall be authorized to proceed to the other producers, and a disappointment in them, and as parcel of the work, to complete the over-ride all State authority, and who can State of Louisiana, with authority to rethe latter extends itself throughout the entire commercial circle. Uncertainty is paralyzing to trade, and where, as with us, be diverted, but the obstacle sufficient for the pureverything is uncertain, the paralysis em- pose is not yet in view. braces the whole system. The great scar- The Southern States_Their Probable Des- can hardly expect the Senate, which is city of money, and the universal want of confidence, has reduced us to a most lamenmeans or credit to procure the supplies and we fear the worst has not yet come : necessary to keep them going during the year. Being without cash and having to rely entirely upon commission merchants selves, when these supplies fail them, entirely helpless. Applications for assistance

for supplies and money, they find themfrom Northern merchants are fruitless .-No money can be had there for investment here, except in very rare instances, where tempting speculations are offered .-The commission merchants are not to blame for the condition of things. Their money is almost all out in advances, and they cannot afford to borrow money themselves for the purpose of keeping up what " land! Day is breaking! Jubilate Den!" has proved to them an unprofitable business. What is to be the result of the present unparalleled prostration, we cannot tell, but it looks very much like general bankruptcy at present. And it is by no means certain that any of the measures which have been adopted to prevent this seemingly inevitable consequence, will effect their object. As a general thing, stay laws, and all similar legislation, eventuate in evil to the debtor class rather than good. and it remains to be seen whether the present stay law in North Carolina will have that effect or not. One Senator, in protesting against its passage and explaining his reasons for voting against it, said he believed the result of it would be that three-fourths of the honest debtors of the State would be sold out of house and home in eighteen months. The Ultimate Result of Reconstruction.

Under this heading the Baltimore Sun of the 12th instant gives a general review of a faithful review of the whole matter. As editorial column. The Sun says:

"The office which radicalism assigned to the

great and all-absorbing question of reconstruction, direct trade with foreign countries. was to educate the public mind up to certain purposes which could not at once be unfolded. From the beginning it was obvious they were bent upon in this or in the next Congress, and to secure power to themselves by electing the next President without regard to the electoral vote of those States. That, however, appears now to have been an incident to the ultimate object, a mere means rather by which the ultimate object was to be secured .-One who watches the whirlpool in the Niagara and twenty cases in Salem, but four of gulp-glass eye and all. river, below the falls, fixing his eye only upon the which have proved fatal. Four-fifths of boiling cauldron of waters, sees wave after wave and obstacle after obstacle disappear, without any generally controlling impulse to direct the moving mass, but if he looks above he finds a steady current Medical Faculty of the town are highly setting inwards, and below that same current commended for their activity and success rushing swift and strong, away on its course .-One after another of the various plans of reconstruction has been submitted and apparently rejected by the present Congress; the last has gone down more wildly in the torrent than any of the others, and another, that of Mr. Banks, of Massa- a copy of the Journal of the Thirteenth and felt decidedly uncomfortable. About 9 chusetts, will share the same fate. But through- Session of the North Carolina Conference o'clock he awoke with a decided bellyache. out them all runs the one controlling idea, which is approaching nearer and nearer to its development. The States of the South are to be denied all rights as organized communities. They are to last the pamphlet contains some forty and agonized. Meanwhile the symptoms law. For had debtors offered to pay the be regarded as conquered territory, at the absolute disposition of Congress, and as such the right | The report is no doubt accurate. Messrs. is to be asserted to construct society from its foundations, and to prescribe who shall and who shall not have political rights therein. To this end Congress will proceed to call conventions in those

render of those ten States to the political dominon of the negro population and the so-called Union men, and the perpetual proscription of all the white population who have possessed character

is not important to consider; whether boards of Mr. Berry's bill to issue treasury notes to ommissioners shall be appointed to administer affairs during the transition period, or the pressent State organizations shall be tolerated for that purpose, as was contemplated by Stevens' North | feated. | Carolina bill, or whether a purely military agency gentle suggestion that the military feature be introduced into the plan as an accessory to the civ I agency, is not material. The substance of the fact of the general poverty. Since the war thing is to be done, and done under such drapery position. merchants have so steadily and generally of form that if the President dare to interpose an swiftly as the torrent sweeps the floating seaweed Railroad, to the Virginia line, near Mt.

mergency. An impeachment might alarm two weak in the crisis, and still there will remain enough to clothe with the solemnity of legal form every action which the foregone purpose may rethe two Houses, so as to compel its final passage over a veto. The true men of the Senate could would bridge over the life of the thirty-ninth Congress. Therefore the duties and office of the Glad to hear it. thirty-ninth Congress will continue to the end. the present Congress will be members likewise of the fortieth. There is no fear that the paternity work, to call the conventions to initiate action un-

table condition, and the inevitable result, in Washington city, no doubt sent the fol- surprised at nothing, and wait events pain spite of all the stay-laws and bills for lowing to his paper. It appears in the the relief of the people which can be passed, Standard of yesterday, 14th instant .must be universal bankruptcy, unless some Whether the Radicals are really bent on change is soon effected. We know of in- further injury to the South, time can only States and entitled to representation;" bestances where planters have their labor or- develop. We have made up our mind to ganized, their lands in good condition and look for the worst, and are, therefore, pre- and a conflict would be avoided. everything working smoothly, and yet are pared to receive, at any time, the report of in great distress at the prospect of having the most rash acts imaginable. We can to abandon their work for the want of only say the South has already borne much,

" IMPORTANT NEWS .- We are informed that the bill introduced by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, from the New Orleans Riot Investigation Committee, to reorganize the present disloyal State government of Louisiana, passed the lower House of Congress on the 12th inst., by more than two-thirds majority. Also, that the present Congress will probably act for all the South-

"This is indeed important news. The principle of reorganization is thus established, and all the Southern States sooner or later will be placed, and

kept, under loyal governments. "Day is breaking! The long night of treason, with its shadow of death-its sorrow and suffering, will soon be overpast! The lamentations of the loval will be heard no more in all the

Thus prayeth the Standard. Direct Trade.

The steamship Peruvian arrived at Norolk on the 11th inst., from Philadelphia. The Day Book says

"The Peruvian belongs to a company who own the following first class steamships: The Delaware, Propontis, one year old; Peruvian, Brazilian and Florida, built in 1863; the Alabama, Melita and Bolivar, purchased by the building in England; making in all 10 steamers hallucination that you were born to win a

clincher built. Length, 281 feet; beam, 38 feet; " of 300 horse."

In addition to what the Peruvian took on the neighborhood. poard at Philadelphia, she also takes on board at Norfolk, 3,000 bales of Cotton and several hundred barrels of Naval Stores .the case as it now stands, and we think it | She will probably sail during the present | pened to arrive in this city some time last week, and then leave enough to load the such we give it a prominent place in our steamship Delaware, which is expected to road depot. Being very tired from travel arrive at Norfolk in about two weeks.

Thirty-Ninth Congress, in connection with the of the Southern cities towards extablishing

Small Pox in Salem,

that the terrible disease is abating in Forsythe county. Since the middle of Novemthe cases, being protected by previous vac- his glass eye missing. He was sure he had during the preva ence of the disease.

Conference Journal. We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Branson & Farrow, Raleigh, N. C., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Fayetteville, November 7-12' pages, and is neatly printed on good paper. grew worse, and the doctor ordered a pint Branson & Farrow are the authorized pub-

States to form new constitutions. It will declare in this city recently shipped by Railroad to Edgein advance who shall and who shall not vote for combe county, several barrels of oyster-shells, to delegates to be representatives, and this declara- be converted into lime, to be used in renovating in to administer a clyster. The barber, tion will be an extension of electoral qualification and refreshing worn-out and barren lands. This to all, without distinction of color, and excluding is, indeed, a novel article of shipment, and one from the privilege all the white race who have which, if extensively ordered, would soon swell the participated in the rebellion. As the number of revenue of the Railroads under the receipts for the whites who have not, at some time or another, freight transported. If our friends in Edgecombe eler.—St. Louis Democrat. voluntarily participated in the struggle, is insig- desire this article, we can supply them with any nificant, the consequence will be the absolute sur- quantity at all seasons.

The Legislature.

It will be seen from the report of th proceedings of the Legislature, on th and intelligence enough to share in public affairs | 14th inst., that the Senate was still engaged on the Revenue bill. The Sentinel says "What the precise details of the bill may be, it | "The bill which excited most interest, was meet the interest on the State Bonds."

[It will be seen that this bill was de "In the House, the petition of the Me-

not then strength for action. Its fluctuating two- our Northwestern Counties, as well as to

its passage" | by the Senate. |

The Norfolk Day Book says that the Beef market of that city "is looking up."-

From the Richmond Dispatch, 14th. The Military Bill Passed the House of

The telegraph brings us the news of the passage of Stevens's military bill by one vote short of a two-thirdsmajority. Should has been enforced by the bayonet. the Senate pass it by a two-thirds vote, it of the coming order of things will be denied to its is probable that the one man wanted can be We cite the instance of certain farmers, originators. They will be the actors in the drama, whipped into the traces, and then the bill not to make an odious discrimination stimulated perhaps only to higher efforts by the will be carried over the veto. The bill, few new aspirants who may, with vain ambition, which was published in the Disputch of strive to be more extreme than they. They will Saturday, and of which some further nohave leisure to inaugurate and to complete their tice appears in the special telegraph from Washington in our telegraph column, gives the "so-called Confederate States" militapending constitutional amendment, so as to make allow civil trials as long as they suit ithem, it operate upon all the remaining States. The and when they do not, they can resort to

current is running thitherward. Possibly it may courts-martial. Whether the bill will pass or not is a Radicals desert Stevens in the House, we comparatively a Conservative body, to sus-The editor of the Raleigh Standard, now tain him in entire force. But let us be

> We observe that Mr. Boutwell does not fear a conflict from a probable decision of the Supreme Court that "States are still cause, under the bill, "the Court would have no State government to recognize,'

> We suppose he infers that notwithstanding the bill does not formally abolish the State governments, they are ignored by the military power, which leaves them without

> Well, if the bill pass and becomes a law that is one change from the paralysis we the end of the "war cessante."

What Industry will Do.

The Waco (Texas) Register says, last year a young man living near that place-let his name be known-Albert Sears, rented piece of good land, hired one good old freedman, and with his own hands went to work to cultivate the soil. He worked manfully and well. And now for the fruits of his industry. He has gathered twenty-four bales of cotton, two thousand bushels of corn and made four hundred gallons of molasses from Sorghum. He also has some pork to spare. He has sold sixteen hundred bushels corn for twelve hundred dollars gold, obtained three hundred dollars for his molasses, and his cotton is good for \$1,800 more- making in all \$3,300. He was at some trifling extra expense during the rote of any person disqualified by the bill. cotton picking time.

The Register pertinently comments: Young man, if you are out of useful employment, go thou and do likewise, Do not stay at home, a burden to your parents in order to keep up waning respectability. In the Senate, on the 8th Instant, con the Do not go to the city a begging for a clerkship "wages first year no consideration." company since the war; the Chesapeake, now Do not start a grocery. Do not rest in -quite enough to make a reliable and secure fortune by speculating off other people.semi-monthly line between Norfolk and Liver- Do not look to card-playing, horse racing or marrying a rich widow for a living. But "The Peruvian is bark rigged, frame work of iron, go into business on a hundred acres of good Texas land; get up early, go between the depth of hold, 29 feet; gross tonnage, 2,245 plow handles yourself; see with your own '31-100; registers 1,713 12-100. Her auxiliary eyes that everything on the place goes right; power is two engines, with a combined power and in a few years you will be ahead of want, and can marry the prettiest girl in

An Eye in a Man's Stomach.

A country gentleman with only one nat ural eve, the other being a glass one, haplodging-house not far from the Pacific Railhe went to bed early, carefully taking out It affords us pleasure to note the efforts his glass eye and putting it in a tumbler of water on the washstand to keep it bright for the next morning. Later in the even-It | ing, while our friend was comfortably snorlooks like bringing trade back to its legiti- ing, another traveler arrived, and, the mate channel, as it was before New York house being very full, was shown into the the beginning it was obvious they were bent upon excluding the Southern States from representation ruled the commerce of the United States. | same room which our country friend occurrence of the United States. | same room which our country friend occurrence of the United States. | same room which our country friend occurrence of the United States. | pied. This newcomer had drank a great lief now demanded. I am in favor of the same room which our country friend occu-We are glad to learn from a private letter after having blown out the candle and retired to bed, he felt an unquenchable thirst. So he got up as well as he could, and groping his way to the washstand, filled up the their indebtedness. But two crops have Growers. ber last there has been some one hundred tumbler to the brim and swallowed it at a been made since the close of the war, and

Early in the morning our one-eyed friend arose, and to his great astonishment found cination, were of a mild character. The put it into the tumbler. But it evidently was not there. It never occurred to him that it might be in his fellow-lodger's stomach. So he dressed himself, took his break-

Meanwhile the other lodger tossed uneas-He rang for the servants and ordered doctor. The doctor came and suggested, "Drank too much!" Lodger looked guilty of purgative Seltzer water, and went after tenth of their obligations by the first of some other patients. Our unhappy friend, however, found the pains in his stomach increase to such a terrible extent that he hoping by the fears of cost, and the trouble Novel Shipment.—We learn that a gentleman grew half crazy. Half the hotel rushed debtors to pay more. This bill also proup into his room, and after a general consultation, a neighboring barber was called vides that small debts shall be put on the after a careful examination of the patient, concluded that he had swallowed some hard substance. An emetic was administered and lo and behold! the glass eye was thrown up, to the great astonishment of the trav-

"The wages of sin is death."

to relieve the anxieties of the people. The encourage industry, to inspire hope, and to A resolution, introduced by Mr. Holderby, pro-Washington correspondent of the Baltimore protect society from anarchy. Gazettee, writes :

"The bill authorizing the Western Rail- Stevens, with all its audacity and atrocious- ceive what is their own. impeachment shall remove him from the way as road to extend its line across the N. C. ness, possessed at least the virtue of hones- For one, I shall never, under any circum-Airy, was taken up to-day and passed its Constitution, while it equally subjects the the worst kind; it is robbery, the taking tieth Congress. The office of the thirty-ninth was several readings by a strong vote. This Southern States to the worst form of milithirds could not always be relied upon for an the friends of the Road on the entire route. purposes and avowedly is a mere snare to to utter lawlessness and anarchy. "The completion of such a Road could entrap the President, so that his pre-or On the other hand, honor, honesty and

to give way to those who have some ready fourths in each branch. From that number may diately interested. We hope to see Greens-flict even with his own speech delivered est can lose by it, and the universal and boro', High Point, Thomasville, and Salis-bury, bidding strongly to secure the cross-In that harangue he distinctly declared voted people, and the causes of the calami-nitting a memorial from the House, trans-voted people, and the causes of the calamibe spared two or three whose nerves shall prove | boro', High Point, Thomasville, and Salis- immediately preceding its introduction. - unparalleled sufferings and losses of a de- | A message was received from the House, transthat the plan he was foreshadowing was ties would justify such measures in the eyes of all the world.

**Constitutional amend
total people, and the causes of the causing a memorial room the Ladies memorial room the Ladi is any obligation which ought to be most quire. Could the requisite two-thirds be counted subscription, other things being equal, ment," which he gratuitously assumed had His heart is harder than the nether millupon at the present Congress, there is not now should secure it. Col. Waugh has been already been adopted by three-fourths of stone, who could object to such relief, fairly time remaining in which to pass the bill through active in securing its passage. He seldom the represented States, while his own State designed, and our self protection as a peofails at what he attempts, and we look for lates every provision even of that amend- lif it be framed on the principle discussed, ment. It will be seen that it, in terms, we need not fear the action of the Supreme remits the unrepresented States to the con- Court. That body is composed of men. dition of the Indian Territories, and con- of Christian men and statesmen, as well as templates a form of government even for a lawyers. They would be bold and reckless a vote of 27 to 15. furned section, substantially the same as men indeed, if they were to pull down a that repudiated as totally unendurable by breakwater designed only to prevent unithe wild tribes of savages themselves, who versal ruin; and I have no doubt but that have just been mercifully placed under the their desire is to see the debtor saved by control of the War Department to save them | means that do not strike at the root of honfrom the still more horrible rule of civil esty, and give all the advantage to one was amended by inserting Wednesday next. On agents and commissioners whose tyranny class of the community.

SYNOPSIS OF MR. BANKS' BILL. The bill sets forth that the form of gov ernment now existing in Louisiana has never been recognized by the Congress of the United States, and that it fails to secure rights to loval citizens; and provides for a commission of three persons, one to be appointed by the Senate, one by the House of Representatives and one by the Secretary of War, place the political organization now exist- people ing there.

The Commissioners shall, without delay. secure a registry of all male citizens over twen ty-one years of age without distinction of class, color or former condition of slavery. All so registered shall be allowed to vote. provi ed they have estates valued at \$100 or upwards, or can read or write or were born thority to sell said property. Referred to comwithin the State, or have contributed, by payment of taxes, to the support of the Government. Exception is made in the next session against every person who as a member of Congress or other officer of the United States, or member of a State Legislature, or Governor of a State, or had held a judicial office, had taken an oath is support the Constitution of the United States and had subsequently engaged in rebellion against the United States or had held office under the late Confederacy, or had participated in any pretended secession convention, but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, remove such

After the registry shall have been comple have endured, and puts us one step nearer ted the commissioners shall, by giving thirty days notice, call an election for delegates | tices of the Peace for the county of Duplin; conto a convention to be composed of a number equal to the number in the State Legislature prior to the late rebellion, and to which convention shall be submitted the question of the acceptance of this bill, and of the ratification of the constitutional amendment; and the convention shall then proceed to form a State Constitution, republican in form, which shall be submitted to a vote of the people; and if ratified by a majority of them it shall be submitted to Congress, and if approved by Congress, Louisiana shall be admitted to all the priv ileges in the Union. An oath of non-participation in the rebellion and of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States is prescribed to be taken by all voters, and the

REMARKS

MR. CUNNINGHAM, of Person. Bill to Change the Jurisdiction of the

Courts and the Pleadings Therein." Mr. Speaker.-I do not desire to con sume unnecessarily the time of this body but I feel bound to offer my views in regard to the measure before us. I am opposed to the substitute offered by the Senator from Pasanotank, but will vote for the bill as reported by the committee. It seems to ments. me useless to discuss the point as to the propriety, or necessity, or even the constitionality of this measure. It is obvious, that it is demanded by the whole country everybody has made up his mind to it, and even the Judges are prepared to give it chance, if it is a just compromise between debtor and creditor. The ordinance of the State Convention is radically defective as counties. The bill was rejected, by the casting a relief measure, by making it almost necessary for all creditors to bring actions to the Spring Courts of the present year, and thus involving the people of the State in a crushing burden of costs. I have heard it estimated that 50,000 suits would be commenced this Spring, and putting the costs of each at twenty dollars, we have \$1,000, 000 of costs alone, a terrible tax indeed for the benefit of relief! Sir, this deluge of litigation must be arrested in some way, and it seems to me that this is the first redeal of wine during the night, and soon bill under consideration for several reasons. first, because it gives the debtor twelve months more to pay.

if these had been full ones, it would have taken nearly all to supply existing destitution, to refit farms with stock and implements, and to purchase the household articles, which were beginning to be so much needed. But the crops were short; and in many places not sufficient to bread the peofast, paid his bill, and went up town to Jacob Blattner's store, there to purchase a of life. Under these circumstances, no reasonable man can object to give the peoily to and fro in his bed, groaned heavily, and felt decidedly uncomfortable. About 0 This bill, also, very justly, as I think, allows a debtor the privilege of preventing suits by paying within the prescribed time, the amount allowed to be collected. This is another important error in the existing this year, creditors could have refused it. and, in many cases, would have done so, same footing with large ones. It recognizes the validity of contracts, looks to future less than a quart, without paying any license.

By Mr. Richardson, a bill to authorize the exchange of certain bonds issued during the war,

ties. It is due to an honest and devoted people, overwhelmed by losses, not result—

Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Co. into capital stock, passed its second reading.

A bill to authorize certain counties to subscribe

and the right to recover his just dues, as

soon and as fast as the debtor is able to

tion from Mr. Banks—Its Territorial due to the great cause of justice and public security. To put the country now at the mercy of speculators, is to insure demorali—

A bill to pay talis jurors for their services in the mercy of speculators, is to insure demorali—

A bill to amend an act to extend the time for Plans for the adjustment of the vexed ques- mercy of speculators, is to insure demoralition of "North and South," are as thick in zation, riots, bloodshed, repudiation and revolution; and no creditor who has a wise Congress as the most ardent could desire. and just sense of his true interests, will ob-Congress as the most ardent could desire. and just sense of his true interests, will obmembers of the Legislature, for the adjourned session, passed second and third readings.

But let this be our purpose; let us hold an But let this be our purpose; let us hold an posed by Govs. Orr, Sharkey and others, was reven balance between the honest creditors ferred to the committee on Federal Relations. If the announcement of Mr. Banks on and honest and unfortunate debtors, stead-Friday that a plan of adjustment was in ily opposing all tendency to repudiation, be constituted for that purpose, or Mr. Raymond's morial Association for \$1,500 for the uses of embryo which could meet the sanction of inflexibly interposing to stay the tide of the cemetery, backed up by a strong force the President, created in the mind of every executions that threaten to sweep all the one hopes of sincerity, even on his part, such means of the State into the hands of exof ladies in the gallery, passed without op- one hopes of sincerty, even on its in- tortioners, and determined to give all men troduction on Saturday. The project of a chance to pay what they owe, and to re-

ty-that of Banks (a synopsis of which I stances, countenance any measure that Recommend its passage. append) while it is equally violative of the looks to repudiation. This is spoilation of ecutive and judicial branches of the govern- it is ruinous; it would disgrace us abroad, ment, yet sneakingly attempts to veil its demoralize us at home, and open the way commend its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the measure before us will meet the approval of all thoughtful and honest men; and for one, I am tions, sundry amendments were adopted, and willing to labor here day and night till it is pending its consideration, the Senate adjourned. passed; and I call on Senators to come to the work in a spirit of compromise, to remember that every day's delay is adding thousands and thousands to the public bursetting in, restore confidence, and inspire ing

From the Raleigh Sentinel. NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1867. Mr. Speed presented a petition from the Trus tees of Elizabeth City Academy, asking for aumittee on Propositions and Grievances.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on Finance, o whom was referred a resolution in favor of Wm. Bradford, recommended its reference with accompanying documents to the committee on Claims : also a resolution in favor of Rex Hospital, recom-

ciary, to whom was referred a memorial from citizens of Union county, relative to the removal from office of J. D. Williams, a magistrate of said county, reported adversely. Mr. McCorkle, from the committee on the Judi-

ciary, to whom was referred a bill to amend sec. 7, chap. 40, acts of 1866, recommended that it do Mr. Brown, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill in favor of widows, recommended that it do not pass.

Mr. Kelley offered an additional name for Jus-

Mr. Hall, a bill relative to inspectors of the city Wilmington. Referred to the committee or Propositions and Grievances Mr. Love, a bill to harmonize and give through freight on the various Railroads in this State .-Referred to the committee on Internal Improve-

On motion of Mr. Koonce, the rules were suspended, and the bill authorizing the appointment of special magistrates in each incorporate town in | a resolution in favor of the Ladies Memorial Assothe county of Carteret, was taken up and passed | ciation of Wake county, [appropriating \$1,500 to its several reading On motion of Mr. McCorkle, the rules were sus-

pended, and the bill relative to supplying artifi- city.] cial arms to disabled soldiers, and for other purposes, was taken up on its third reading and On motion of Mr. Hall, the rules were suspend ed, and the private calendar was taken up.

Bill for the relief of the estate of the late Gen. Nair. L. O'B. Branch came up, and was recommitted to the Finance committee. Resolution in favor of A. E. Jacobs, was rejected on its second reading. Manufacturing Con pany was amended, and passed

its several readings Bill to incorporate Pigeon Hill River Mining and Manufacturing Company, of Haywood county, passed its severa readings Bill to incorporate Monroe Lodge, No. 224 in the town of Monroe, passed its several read-

Bill to incorporate the Waynesville Baptist College in the county of Haywood passed its several Bill to revive and re-enact the charter of the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company. Referred to the committee on Internal Improve- pend operations.

Bill to amend the charter of the N. C. Joint Stock Publishing Company, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the Senate resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson in the chair, in order to consider the bill composed of portions of Craven and Beaufort paper a year of useful labor. vote of the Speaker-ayes 19, nays 19, and the Sen-

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY Feb. 13, 1867. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Allen from the Judiciary committee, report-

ed a substitute for the bill to amend section 21, chapter 34, Revised Code. Mr. Kenan, from the same committee, unfavorably, a bill for the protection of Guardians. By Mr. Perry, of Carteret, for the committee on Claims, favorably; a resolution in favor of the State Librarian, and resolution in favor of Mrs. P. P. Dick, reliet of the late Judge Dick. BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Woodard, a bill to authorize a special Court for the County of Wilson. By Mr. Allen, a bill for the protection of Grape By Mr. Bright, a bill authorizing the Chairman of the County Court of Lenoir county, to sell the old Jail lot in the town of Kinston. By. Mr. Horton, of Watauga, a bill to amend an

act to encourage the raising of sheep in the coun-

ties of Watauga and Ashe.

By Mr, Hutchinson, a bill to incorporate the N. C. Orphan Asylum. UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The House resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to negotiate a loan for the relief of the Treasury and to establish a N. C. Saving's Bank.

moved a re-committal of the bill to the Finance The motion to recommit was adopted.

A resolution in favor of the State Librarian passed second and third readings. SPECIAL ORDER.

The House proceeded to consider the bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Company.

This bill after discussion and amendment, pass ed second and third readings. Mr. Waugh, by leave, introduced a bill to stay executions in Courts of Record. Mr. Everett, a bill to allow persons who lost an arm or leg in the service of the late Confederate

payments, and gives the creditor the chance for internal improvement purposes, for new bonds ON CALENDAR. A bill to amend an act to regulate salaries and fees, passed second and third readings.

A bill to convert the debt due the State from the

Another Plan of Adjustment. A Proposi- ing from their own extravagance, and it is for stock in the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad

perfecting title to land, passed second and third

A resolution allowing mileage to officers and viding for joint informal consideration by the two Houses, of the plan of reconstruction recently pro-Messrs. Foard and Wilson, of Forsyth, were allowed to record their votes, the former for, and the latter against the Stay Law passed on Satur-

The House then adjourned.

SENATE. THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 14, 1867. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on Finance,

bill authorizing the Comptroller to employ a clerk Mr. Moore, from the committee on Corporations, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Dental Association, proposed an amendment and recommend its passage. Also a bill to incorpoto agitate, to develope, to prepare. But it had will give great satisfaction to the people of tary rule, while it equally ignores the Ex-Company, proposes sundry amendments and re-

> Mr. Paschall, a bill to consolidate the Chatham Railroad and Western Railroad Companies. Re-

> Mr. Hall, a bill to secure advances for agricultural purposes, referred to the committee on the

solution providing for the payment of \$1,500 for

readings, unanimously. UNFINISHED BUSY, ESS.

and after debate, the question recurring on the passage of the bill on its second reading, the year and nays were called and the bill was rejected by Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Speaker

and Hall for several days. Mr. Cowles introduced a resolution providing that the Senate and House meet in joint Convention on to-morrow at 12 o'clock, to consider the affairs of the Union. On motion of Mr. Hall, it motion of Mr. Leach, it was laid on the table for

SPECIAL ORDER. Bill to raise revenue was taken up, read by sec-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14, 1867. Mr. Harper, from the committee on Finance, re ported a bill to authorize the consolidation of the on a plan that will arrest the tide of ruin Board, and for other purposes. Passed first read-

> By Mr. Lowe, a resolution instructing the committee on adjournment to report on or before the ommittee enquire and report as to the compensation that should be allowed the Attorney Gen-

A bill to regulate taxation by the County Courts. passed second and third readings under a suspension of the rules.

Navigation Company. Adopted.

A resolution relative to weights and measures passed second and third readings.
Bills to amend the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company; to appoint a worn out under the cruel task-master, and tax collector for the county of Martin; to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to protect Executors and Administrators, were laid on the table on second readings.

A bill to enable the Western Railroad Company to extend its line across the North Carolina Railroad to the Virginia line near Mt. Airy. Mr. Waugh addressed the House in support

The bill then passed its second reading SPECIAL ORDER NO. 2.

A bill to establish a Penitentiary, on second Mr. Hutchison offered a substitute for the bill This substitute differs from the original bill in that it provides for raising \$25,000 annually by taxing spirituous liquors foreign and domestic dirks, pistols, bowie knives, playing cards and other luxuries—the amount so raised to be approoriated to the erection of Penitentiary buildings. [It also provides for the appointment of three com-Penitentiary.

Mr. McKay moved to substitute for the bill and ! roads. Laid on the table. Mr. Russ presented a memorial accompanied by

aid said Association in improving their Cemetery for the burial of Confederate soldiers near this The rules were suspended and the resolution

passed unanimously. Mr. McKav introduced a resolution asking an early report from the committee on Federal Rela Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Mc

Sundry private engrossed bills of incorporation, had their first reading and the House then ad-

Bill to incorporate the American Mining and To the Exchanges of . The Watchman. Our Southern and Western exchanges, to whom we are indebted for many courtesies and interests of the white population, with

> 1. That the stockholders have suspended "The Watchman" until a sufficient capital be secured to place it upon a safe basis. 2. Until the announcement of its resumption, let no remittances for new subscrip- In what nation of Europe do common field tions be sent. Our Agents will please sus- laborers receive a peck of meal, three pounds

> 3. After the suspension became probable all moneys arriving at the office were returned, and since the suspension we have sent by return mail all that came. As the stockholders had expended all receipts up- the petition. It is not political-it is social on the publication, in order to complete intercourse and equality. The petition says: the volume, Dr. Deems paid for the last

> 4. Upon its resumption, all subscriptions due will be made up. If there be no resumption, the stockholders will endeavor slavery. It would make our liberty a curse to make some other arrangement. There instead of a blessing, and its every adneed be no correspondence on this subject. The best has been done, and will be done. Dr. Deems desires to express thanks to

> the many ladies and gentlemen from whom he has received the kindest words since the suspension. Among them are some of the most eminent in the land. Nothing but kind regrets have been expressed. His acnrse"-its "advocates are enemies to mancorrespondence is so large that he hopes kind"-"emancipation is an edict of ruin that this general acknowledgment will be accepted.

W. H. Chase, Publishing Agent. C. F. DEEMS, Editor. New York, Jan. 28, 1867.

The patience of this great, free people is sublime. They will bear much abuse of power, much neglect of duty, especially when committed in the name of liberty .-But they will not submit to a military despotism, though intended for "rebels."-They will not permit the great safeguard of the Constitution to be stricken down in the midst of peace, and when the last armed foe has for two years grounded his musket. And they will not much longer permit the Mr. Morehead offered amendments reducing the enmitties of self seeking politicians to keep country. The fraternal feeling of this now speciously divided nation must be speedily restored by the action of Congres or in spite of it .-- Nat. Int.

Heretofore the law has been that the wife cannot testify either for or against her husband. Both New York and Massachusetts, however, are announced as endeavoring to change this law, the legislature of each State having under consideration bills permitting husband and wife to testify against each other. These wise law makers, it States to retail Spirituous Liquors by a measure seems, will not permit them to say a word for each other.

> The perpetrator of the following de mands a prize of one hundred dollars :

From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 14.

Territorialization in South Carolina Begun. In our columns this morning our readers will find a printed petition, prepared for signatures, to the Congress of the United States, in behalf of "the colored citizens of the State of South Carolina," praying that the present State Government should "be changed to a Territorial Government" of such form, that in the reorganization of civil authority in the State preparatory to its representation in Congress, "every man accounted a citizen of the United States. shall be authorized to have an equal voice. The petition is obviously got up by North ern Radicals, and is secretly circulated for signatures by Northern negroes. It is a part of the party tactics, and illustrates the means used to get up facts and opinions for party purposes. We ventilate it for the benefit of our people, and to put them on their guard against the machinations of Northern emissaries.

falsehood from beginning to end. It benegroes in South Carolina. It says : "The Civil Rights bill fails, redress fails, and the Civil Courts fail to do them justice. These courts do not indict white men that outrage our people; and we, the recipients of wrong and abuse, have to submit powerless to these wicked decisions of the civil tribunal, where justice is a mockery and injustice is petition was prepared at the North ; and. therefore, the proceedings in our courts of justice were not known; but its exaggera-On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several to every one, black or white, who witnessed the late trials of negro criminals in this Bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes to pay the interest on the State debt, was taken up, not to say, that fairer and more impartial trials were never known in any courts of justice; and we doubt not that this would be the testimony of the United States authorities themselves.

1. The petition, of course, teems with

2. The petition goes on-"In many places they dare not even now assert the liberty secured them by the Emancipation Proclamation; if they do, they are outraged, threatened with death, and driven from their homes, poor, homeless, naked, hungry and without shelter." The petition does not state where negroes

"are outraged, threatened with death, and driven from their homes, poor, homeless, naked, hungry and without shelter," for asserting the liberty secured to them by the Emancipation Proclamation. It asserts that this has occured "in many places." It has did not secure liberty to negroes in South Carolina. It was secured to them by South Carolina herself, by her ordinance of eman-By Mr. Russ, a resolution that the Judiciary cipation. Not a citizen of hers has disputed her act, or ever attempted to hold a eral for investigating the affairs of the Cape Fear former slave in bondage since her ordinance of emancipation—and the tragic effect, "threatened with death, driven from their homes, poor, homeless, naked, hungry and without shelter," is as true as the cause stated.

3. "Their wives and their children, the old, enfeebled and decrepid, who have been the tender infant at the bosom, and the sick-all, all alike are now compelled to seek refuge in temporary huts in the woods or along the public highways."

The "cruel task-master" took care of them when they were slaves. They were well fed and well housed. They multiplied faster than the whites; and there were far more aged people amongst the negroes, than amongst white persons. Such a thing as a negro pauper was unknown. There are old men in this city, who never, until emancipation took place, were solicited by a negro for alms. It seems now that "their wives and their children, the old and decrepie, the tender infant at the bosom, and the sick-all, all alike are now compelled to seek refuge in temporary huts in the woods, nissioners to visit Northern prisons with a view or along the public highways." Bad as to ascertaining the best mode for constructing the | their changed condition is under emancipation, this is a vile slander against that polisubstitute a bill on the calendar, authorizing the cy. It is a vile slander against the Freedcourts to sentence criminals to work on the public men's Bureau, which has twelve millions of dollars to prevent such destitution.

4. But the next invention is a fling against the Freedmen's Bureau itself. The petition says: "Upon many plantations they are compelled either to contract for wages, by which they could not support their families, or be driven off-flight being their only refuge from tyranny and abuse. Probably the late proceedings on the Savannah Riot inspired this brilliant clause. We are no advocate of this Bureau; but we will say this much in their behalf-that no organization could superintend the welfare and interests of the negro population with more zeal and fidelity, than the Freedmen's Bureau. Whether they regard the rights will do us the favor to insert this Card, to an equal zeal, is another thing. The wages they want the planters to pay to negro laborers have been so high during the past year, as to have bankrupted thousand of our planters. They are now higher than any laborers in any part of Europe receive. of bacon and twelve dollars a month, besides firewood and housing?

These are the mighty wrongs which "thunder in the index." But there is a greater than all these told in the body of "Slavery no longer holds us in its galling to lay off and establish the county of Vance, to be four numbers, after having given to the clutches, but we have dropped from its cruel shackels into the no less wicked grasp of a powerful prejudice, which would contrive for us a more ruinous fate than brutal vocate a dangerous enemy to mankind, the glerious Emancipation Proclamation an edict of ruin and wretchedness, and the great triumph of Federal arms a failure."

So, after all, nothing is done for the negro by emancipation. He must have social intercourse and equality-or his "liberty is and wretchedness," and the war "a failure." They are in the wicked grasp of a powerful prejudice," "which would contrive for us a more ruinous fate than brutal slavery.'

All this exaggeration and untruth, got up by Northern white men, has a purpose.-That purpose is, not to benefit the negro; but to use him to control and degrade the white men of the South, in the interests of the Radical party.

Crops.

The prospects for the new Year are not

so flattering as we had hoped they would be. We hear great complaints among the farmers at the scarcity of labor, many of them having failed up to this time in procuring hands to cultivate their lands.-Whether they will be able to procure a sufficiency of labor we cannot tell. If not, there will necessarily be a great falling off in the agricultural productions of this country this year. We hope our planting friends may yet succeed in procuring labor. A thousand laborers could get employment in Choctaw. - Choctaw Herald.

The Intelligencer commemorates this morning two noble records-that of the great contest in the House of Representatives, which triumphantly vindicated the people against a military despotism; and that of the princely liberality of an American citizen, who forgetting the strife that has torn our land, would bless the impov-Why is it that the country lies prostrate, erished South with his benefactions, and financially and politically? Because sev- unite our common country by another eral extraordinary bills have been presented glorious memory, in which every American to Congress, and it seems impossible to settle citizen takes an honest pride. - National Intelligenoer. 9th inst.